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CANADIAN HISTORY

JAMES L. HUGHES.

EXAMINATION PRIMERS.

J. M. Eachern
1883

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CANADIAN HISTORY.

BY

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PREFACE

This little work has been prepared at the request of Rev. Dr. Vincent, President of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, for publication in New York, and is issued by the Canadian publisher in response to a demand for an aid in *reviewing and preparing for examinations*. It is not intended to fill the place of an exhaustive treatise on the subject, but it contains in systematic order the facts to be remembered by students. Teachers should read all the good books on the subject; so should their pupils after they leave school. They have not time to do so during school life.

Pupils and students will find that, by the aid of this book, they can very readily recall the facts of Canadian History.

Attention is directed to the topical arrangement of the events. They are not given in Diary or Day-book order, but are classified under appropriate headings. This will enable the student to learn them more intelligently as well as more easily.

The Students' Review Outlines form an important feature of the book. By means of them pupils can themselves test their acquaintance with the subject. These outlines will be of special value to those who are studying without a teacher.

TEACHING HISTORY TOPICALLY.

A LARGE proportion of pupils leave school believing that history is but a means of testing their memories, in order that bad marks or other punishments may be given for failing to remember. They have been forced to regard it as a heterogeneous mixture of dates, names, and unrelated events. There is no bond between these events, as they are usually taught, but chronology and the miserable linking afforded by the names of rulers, alike uninteresting, be they names of kings, emperors, governors, or presidents. Foreign wars, civil wars, commercial progress, the extension of the influence of the church, political intrigues, the development of the people, constitutional growth, literary culture, and educational advancement may be found side by side in the same chapter, utter strangers in everything but the accident of having occurred about the same time.

The same old kings who ruled the nations have continued to rule the historians and teachers until very recently; indeed, do still govern the vast body of teachers in their teaching of history. The constitutional, intellectual, and religious development of a nation are dished up in scraps as carved by the various kings; great principles, and the mighty movements of true progress, are treated as secondary matters, and tacked on as mere ornaments for the coats of successive sovereigns. The rulers with their whims, their physical, mental, and moral peculiarities, and their *dates*, are allowed to occupy the first place in school histories, and

the genuine work of the world is seen through the crevices between the kings. Events are fitted to the sovereigns, who should appear in history merely as they influence events.

This is a fundamental error in writing or teaching history. Dr. Arnold held that the record of the development of the "race, institutions, and religion" of a country constituted its real history, and modern writers and thoughtful teachers are acting on this rule.

The most reasonable method of teaching this subject is to select the leading factors of the life and development of a nation, and to carry on the history of each factor consecutively, without reference to any of the others, except in so far as they have a direct influence upon the one under consideration. In order to do this more effectively the teacher should, first, in a single lesson, give his pupils a "bird's-eye view" of the whole history to be studied, that they may have a general idea of the subject in its leading features. In this lesson he should fix in the minds of his pupils the great central points of the subject, so as to divide it into periods. These periods may be marked out according to the views of the teacher, but for practical purposes it will be found best to make the dividing lines correspond with the formation periods in the growth of the country. These periods will then become "pigeon holes," into which the facts of history may be arranged as documents are in a well-ordered office.

Having given a general idea of the history of any country, and its natural division into periods, the teacher is ready to proceed with the filling in of the necessary details. These should be many or few according to the age of the pupils. Whether many or few, however, they should be taught *topically*. Instead of presenting facts relating to all kinds of events promiscuously, as they occurred, and as they would be recorded in a diary, they should be classified under a few

leading heads, and the consecutive history of each class given during the period under consideration. This method is recommended for the following reasons: —

1. *Events are more easily learned and remembered than if taught by any other method.* A merchant who wishes to learn the results of his business transactions, and the progress of his various trade relationships at the close of a year, might possibly do so by examining his Day-book alone, but it would require the labor of months to accomplish what he could do in a few hours by consulting his Ledger. Histories are usually merely the Day-books of the business of nations, and so students read them through and through without remembering clearly the events related, their causes, or their immediate or ultimate bearing upon any of the departments of national life and progress. The events of history should be grouped in Ledger form, or, in other words, taught *topically;* and as with the merchant, so with the student, much time will be saved, and much better results obtained. The historical topics, or "Ledger headings," would vary slightly with different periods and nations, but the following will generally include all that are necessary: 1. External History or foreign relationships, wars, etc.; 2. Constitutional Growth; 3. Religion; 4. Literature; 5. Commerce; 6. General Progress.

2. *The teaching of one department of the history of the world facilitates that of every other department.* The events immediately connected with any one of the topics named will have a bearing more or less direct on some, if not all, of the others, so that when the External History has been taught, the Constitutional or Religious History of the same period may readily be fitted to it. Each additional topic taken up paves the way for the more easy learning of those which are to follow.

3. *When one department of the history has been taught, the teaching of each successive department reviews the*

work that has been done. The connection already pointed out between the several topics necessitates this reviewing. It is done, too, in accordance with one of the most essential though most neglected principles of the science of education; it is done *incidentally.* The reviewing is done not as a formal lesson, but in natural connection with the teaching of new work, as an essential part of that work. The importance of this fact will be clearly seen by those who have given due attention to the philosophy of education.

4. *By teaching topically, the teacher develops the reasoning powers of his pupils, and trains them to read history intelligently after they leave school.* It is most desirable that students of history should be led to trace causes to effects. The facts of history are of little value as information merely; the lessons to be drawn from them are of great value. When teaching topically, events are not presented as of value in themselves, but as elements which together produce certain results. The attention of the pupils is also confined to one leading topic at a time, instead of being distracted by the consideration of several unconnected matters, and they are therefore enabled more clearly to see the intimate relation of cause and effect. They will thus soon recognize history to be a study of great utility, and will cease to regard it as a mere test of memory.

CANADIAN HISTORY.

FIRST EXERCISE.

Let us take a glance at the Canada of to-day.

1. **Extent:**—

Between the **Arctic Ocean** on the north, and the United States on the south, lies a vast tract of land, the whole of which, with the exception of *Alaska* and *Newfoundland*, is included in the **Dominion of Canada.** "It has an area of about **three and a half millions** of square miles, or nearly the same as that of the United States." — *Harper's Geography.*

Its **population** is between four and five millions.

2. **Territorial Divisions:**—

Provinces.	*Capitals.*
Nova Scotia	Halifax.
Prince Edward Island .	Charlottetown.
New Brunswick	Fredericton.
Quebec	Quebec.
Ontario	Toronto.
Manitoba	Winnipeg.
British Columbia . . .	Victoria.

Besides these, there are the Northwest Territory and the District of Keewatin. The capital of the former is **Regina.**

Ottawa is the capital of the **Dominion.**

3. Government: —

1. Canada is a **colony** of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
2. The country is ruled by a **Governor-General**, who represents the Queen or sovereign of the United Kingdom, and is appointed by her.
3. The Governor-General is advised by a **Ministry** or **Cabinet**, consisting of fourteen members, who are selected from the **Senate** and the **House of Commons.** A ministry remains in office only so long as it receives the support of the **representatives** of the people in Parliament.
4. The **Senate**, or Upper House, consists of 77 Senators, who are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of his ministers. They retain their position so long as they possess the necessary qualifications — virtually for life.
5. The **House of Commons**, or Lower House, has 211 members, who are elected by the people of the different provinces at least as often as every fifth year. Elections may be held at other times: when a ministry is defeated, or when it appeals to the country for confirmation of a certain policy.
6. Each province has its own **Lieutenant-Governor**, and its own **Legislature**, for deciding local questions.

STUDENTS' REVIEW OUTLINE.

1. Ex. All n. of U. S., but A. and N., 3½ m. Pop. 4-5 m.
2. Prov. and Cap. N. S., H.; P. E. I., C.; N. B., F.; Q., Q.; O., T.; M., W.; B. C., V.; N. W. T., R.; K.

3. Gov. 1, C. of U. K.; 2, ruler G. G.; 3, M. 14; 4, Parl't—(S. 77 and C. 211).

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Give the geographical position of the *Dominion of Canada*.
2. How many *square miles* does it contain?
3. Name its seven *provinces* and their *capitals*.
4. By whom is the Governor-General appointed?
5. How are the two *houses of Parliament* constituted?
6. How many members are there in each house?

SECOND EXERCISE.

We will next divide the history of Canada into four periods: —

1. Indian.
2. Discovery.
3. French.
4. English.

1. **Indian.** — *Algonquins*, *Hurons*, *Iroquois*.
2. **Discovery.** — 1001 A.D. to 1534 — 533 years.

1. Norsemen . . 1001 — Erickson.
2. English . . . 1497 — John and Sebastian Cabot.
3. Portuguese . . 1500 — Gaspard Cortereal.
4. French . . . 1524 — Verazzani; 1534 — Jacques Cartier.

3. **French.** — 1535 to 1763 — 228 years.

1. Exploration and settlement 1535 to 1663 — 128 years.
2. Royal Government, 1663 to 1763 — 100 years.

4. **English.** — 1763 to present.

The dividing lines of this period are: —

1. Separation of Upper Canada (Ontario) from Lower Canada, 1791.
2. Union of Upper and Lower Canada (Quebec), 1841.
3. Confederation, 1867.

STUDENTS' REVIEW OUTLINE.

4. Per. I., D., F., E.
Ind. A., H., I.

DISC. *N'n*, E., 1001; *Eng.*, J. and S. C., 1497; *Por.*, C., 1500; *Fr.*, V., 1524; J. C., 1534.
FR. 1535 to 1763—228; 1, *Ex. and Set.*, 1535 to 1663—128; 2, *R. G.*, 1663 to 1763—100.
ENG. 1, *Sep. of U. C.*, 1791; 2, *Un. of U. and L. C.*, 1841; 3, *Con.*, 1867.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Name the *four periods* into which the history of Canada is divided.
2. Name the *three Indian tribes* that inhabited Canada.
3. Give the names of the *four countries* connected with the discovery of Canada, the names of the *leading discoverers*, and the dates of their discoveries.
4. How long did the *French period* continue?
   (*a.*) Exploration and settlement?
   (*b.*) Royal Government?
5. When did the *British* obtain possession of Canada?
6. Give the date of the *union* of Upper and Lower Canada, and of *Confederation*.

THIRD EXERCISE.

Sketch of the events preceding the French period: —

I. INDIAN PERIOD.

Indian Tribes. — Little need be said of those. Canada was occupied originally by three tribes: *Algonquins*, *Hurons*, *Iroquois*.

The **Algonquin** race occupied Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Northern Quebec, and portions of the Northwest Territory.

The **Hurons** resided mainly in the Province of Ontario, and the western part of Quebec.

The **Iroquois**, or Six Nation Indians, lived south of the St. Lawrence, chiefly in the State of New York.

II. PERIOD OF DISCOVERY.

1. **Norse.** — **Leif Erickson** sailed from Iceland in 1001, as far south as New England, and named Newfoundland, *Helluoland* — "the land of broad stones;" and Nova Scotia, *Markland* — "the land of woods."
2. **English.** — Stirred to action by the reported success of Columbus, Henry VII. of England, de-

siring to make good the loss he had sustained by his refusal to accept the offer of that great navigator, commissioned **John Cabot** to go on a voyage of discovery toward the mysterious West, in search of "islands and countries, either of Gentiles or Infidels, which had hitherto been unknown to all Christian people; and to take possession of them, and to set up his standard in the same." In **1497** he discovered Labrador, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia. His son, **Sebastian Cabot,** returned to America in 1498, and sailed along the coast from Labrador to Florida.

3. **Portuguese.** — **Gaspard Cortereal** in 1500 sailed along the coast from Newfoundland to Greenland. He returned next year, but lost his life.

4. **French.** — The French deserve the honor of being the real discoverers of Canada. By them it was first explored and settled. In 1524, **Verazzani** was sent out by the King of France. In the name of his king he took possession of the country from Carolina to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, under the name of "New France."

Ten years later came **Jacques Cartier,** who in **1535** (second voyage) proceeded up the river St. Lawrence, and visited the Indian villages of Stadacona (Quebec) and Hochelaga (Montreal).

Cartier made two other voyages to Canada, but added nothing to his former discoveries.

STUDENTS' REVIEW OUTLINE.

I. Per. I. A., H., I.; A. in N. S., N. B., Q. and N. W.; H. in O. and Q.; I., s. of St. L.

II. Per. Dis. 1, N. L. E., 1001, N. and N. S.; 2, E. J. and S. C., 1497–8, L., N., P. E. I., and N. S.; 3, P. G. C., 1500, from G. to St. L.; 4, F. V., 1524, C. to St. L., N. F.; J. C., 1534–5, S. (Q.) and H. (M.)

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Name the three tribes of *Indians* found in Canada, and the *portions of country* respectively occupied by them.
2. What portions of Canada were sighted by *Erickson?*
3. What English king sent *Cabot* to America, and which parts did he visit?
4. Where did *Cortereal* come from?
5. Name the two great French discoverers of Canada.
6. How far did Cartier penetrate into the country?

FOURTH EXERCISE.

The following is a sketch of the leading events connected with the next period: —

III. FRENCH PERIOD.

1. Exploration and Settlement: —

For a few years after the discovery of Canada by Jacques Cartier the French tried to secure a foothold in the new country. The attempt proved to be a complete failure, however, and for over *fifty years* Canada was forgotten in the turmoil of civil and foreign wars at home. It was not until the time of **Samuel Champlain** that any successful attempts were made at colonizing the country. The French possessions in North America were at this time —

Acadie about equal to Nova Scotia.
Canada (Quebec), the territory north and west of Acadie.

Champlain was connected with the founding of the *first town* in both these countries.

First town in Acadie, Port Royal, 1604.
First town in Canada, Quebec, 1608.

Quebec was founded on the site of Donnacona's

Indian village, Stadacona, although Champlain found no Indians there or at Hochelaga. For over twenty years Champlain was indefatigable in exploring the new country, to whose interests he decided to devote all his powers. He travelled over most of the province of **Ontario**, and went southward as far as the lake which still bears his name, and which the Indians described as the "lake-gate" to the country. He committed the grievous blunder of taking the part of the **Hurons** in a struggle with the **Iroquois**, and thus got the permanent enmity of the latter. This, in after years, greatly retarded the growth of the country.

The **Jesuit Missionaries** were the great explorers of the western part of Canada. No men could follow any course with more persistence, devotion, and self-sacrifice than they exhibited in seeking to civilize the Indians. They were usually the pioneers of civilization. Bancroft says, "Not a cape was turned, not a river was entered, but a Jesuit led the way." They penetrated into the country on both sides of Lakes *Erie*, *Huron*, and *Superior*.

In 1673, **Marquette** reached and partly traversed the Mississippi.

In 1681, **La Salle** travelled through Michigan and Wisconsin, and sailed down the Mississippi to its mouth. He claimed for France the whole of the territory through which he passed, and named

it, after his king, Louisiana, a name which the southern portion still bears.

The French thus explored and claimed a large portion of the United States as well as Canada.

The population of Canada continued to increase during the French period, notwithstanding the almost perpetual wars with the Iroquois and the English colonies.

The population of Canada, including Acadie, was about 90,000 at the close of the *French* period.

2. Changes in Government: —

1. Viceroyalty till 1627.
2. Held by the Hundred Associates from 1627 to 1663.
3. Royal Government from 1663 to 1763.

3. Territorial Losses: —

1. Acadie, 1713 (Treaty of Utrecht).
2. Canada, 1763 (Treaty of Paris).

It will be noticed that Acadie was given up to the British just *fifty years* after Royal Government was established, and Canada ceded just *fifty years* later.

Quebec was captured by the British, under Sir David Kirk, in 1629, and held for three years, when it was restored by the treaty of St. Germain en Laye.

4. Governors: —

There were in all 13 French Governors from 1663 to 1763.

The first was M. de Mesey.
The last was Marquis de Vaudreuil.
The most notable was Frontenac.

5. Wars: —

During the greater portion of the period of French rule the colonists were engaged in warfare: —

1. With Iroquois Indians.
2. With English Colonists.

Causes: These wars were caused by

1. Quarrels concerning the fur trade.
2. Inter-colonial and race jealousies.
3. Wars between the mother countries.
4. Hatred of the Iroquois Indians for the Huron Indians and French.

1. **The Indian Wars.** — It is necessary to remember concerning these only that the Iroquois Indians, who occupied what is now the State of New York, were a constant source of worry to the French. They were allied with the English. Several French governors invaded their territory in order to impress upon their minds a reverence for, and a dread of, the French power. **Frontenac** alone succeeded in accomplishing this result. The Indians retaliated by making destructive raids into the French territory. In 1689 nearly the whole of the inhabitants of *Montreal* were massacred or taken prisoners in a single August morning. This "brain blow" reduced the French to great straits, and compelled them to give up all posts but Quebec, Three Rivers, and Montreal. The second appointment of Frontenac as governor saved the colony.

2. **King William's War.** — The King of France undertook to aid **James II.** of England after he had been driven from his throne by **William III.** This war between the mother countries gave the English and French colonists in America the opportunity of settling **trading** and **territorial** disputes by an appeal to arms.

Frontenac planned a bold scheme for driving the British colonists out of New England and New York. He was aided by the Huron Indians; the British had the assistance of the Iroquois. *The French were the aggressors.* All along the border line they and their allied Indians made raids on the defenceless settlements, destroyed property, and carried away the settlers as prisoners, or subjected them to the horrors of Indian torture. The French had numerous privateers, also, which did much injury to the English settlements along the Atlantic coast.

The colonists in Massachusetts and New York undertook to be avenged for these outrages by an invasion of Acadie and Canada. Massachusetts sent an expedition under **Sir William Phipps** against Acadie, which succeeded in taking its *chief town*, **Port Royal**, in 1690. Phipps then proceeded to attack *Quebec*, but was repulsed by Frontenac.

In the West no great successes were achieved by either side. The English sent a force under the son of Governor Winthrop to attack **Mon-**

treal. Sickness and other discouragements prevented his proceeding farther than **Lake George**, however. Frontenac made a triumphal march through the Iroquois territory toward the close of the war, but with little result. The savage Iroquois were less treacherous and less brutal than their white foes, and they had much reason for the threat that the "French would find peace only in their graves."

The Treaty of **Ryswick**, 1697, brought King William's War to a close, and restored to each contending party the territory lost during the war.

3. "**Queen Anne's War.**" — In 1704 the French again began to harass the English settlers. In that year Deerfield (Mass.) was suddenly attacked in midwinter, and men and women killed or made captive. The town was completely destroyed. The same course was followed by the French at Haverhill (N. H.) four years later. The colonists appealed to England for help, but it was long in coming, owing to the fact that the "War of the Spanish Succession" gave the British troops enough to do in Europe. At length it came, however, and in 1710 General Nicholson took Port Royal, the capital of Acadie. He changed its name to **Annapolis**, in honor of his queen, and planted on its fortress the British standard so firmly that it has not since been replaced by that of any other nation.

In the following year large expeditions were sent against Quebec and Montreal, led respectively by Sir Hovenden Walker and General Nicholson. Both were unsuccessful.

In 1713 the **Treaty of Utrecht** was signed, and Acadie, Newfoundland, and Hudson's Bay Territory passed into the possession of the English.

4. **Pepperell's Invasion.**— In 1743 the "War of the Austrian Succession" drew the nations of Europe into conflict. Since losing Acadie the French had erected one of the strongest fortresses in the world on the island of Cape Breton. This they named **Louisburg**, in honor of their king. It was an important naval station, was the key to the St. Lawrence, and was so situated that vessels could easily make descents upon the coast of New England, and do great injury to its commerce. In addition to these annoyances, an expedition was sent from Louisburg to attack **Annapolis**. The French were thus once more the first to commence hostilities. The people of New England determined to drive out the troublesome French from their stronghold, so they quietly organized an army of three thousand Massachusetts farmers, with about a thousand others from Connecticut and New Hampshire, under the lead of **William Pepperell**, a Maine merchant. The result was that Louisburg was

taken in 1745, much to the joy of the New Englanders and to the annoyance of the French court. The Bostonians were much chagrined, however, when, three years later, the British surrendered Louisburg, at the Treaty of **Aix-la-Chapelle**, in exchange for other territory.

5. The "**Seven-Year's War.**" — This war settled the question of English supremacy in North America. The French assumed control of all the country between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, west of the Alleghany Mountains, and refused to allow any English traders in that territory. By claiming too much they lost all. The struggle began in disputes concerning the right to trade in the Ohio Valley. **George Washington** was sent to protest against the conduct of the French, but he was not even permitted to discuss the matter. The French officer in command of the district simply said, "I am here to obey orders. My orders are to seize every Englishman in the Ohio Valley, and I will do it."

The English started to build a fort near the site of Pittsburg (Pa.), but they were driven away by the French, who finished the fort and named it **Fort Du Quesne**, after the governor. Washington attempted to establish himself at **Fort Necessity**, which he built, but on the 4th of July, 1754, he was driven from his position, and the French remained masters of the Ohio Valley.

In 1755 General Braddock was sent from England to take command of the British forces in America. After a conference with the governors of the various colonies it was decided to attack the French at four points: —

1. In the Ohio Valley.
2. In Nova Scotia (for expulsion).
3. In the Lake Champlain district.
4. At Niagara.

1. Braddock himself took command of the army of the Ohio, but was defeated and killed while on his way to Fort Du Quesne, and his army nearly annihilated.

2 The Acadians were expelled from Nova Scotia in 1755. Longfellow's "Evangeline" is based on this event. "It is much better poetry than history." Though the expulsion of three thousand people from their homes just before the winter season was a severe retribution, it must not be forgotten that the English had borne long with these disloyal men. They refused to take an oath of complete allegiance to the British Crown, and although frequently warned, they continued to aid the French in Cape Breton.

3. The other two expeditions were fruitless.

In 1756 the French captured the British forts at Oswego, and in 1757 they took Fort William Henry. General Montcalm was clearly master of the English.

Seeing this, Pitt now sent out some good generals to take command of the British.

In 1758 the French were attacked by three separate forces.

1. In the East, Amherst and Wolfe secured Louisburg, the key to Canada from the ocean.
2. In the West, Fort Du Quesne was taken, and named Fort Pitt. This separated the French on the Mississippi from those on the St. Lawrence.
3. In the centre, an unsuccessful attempt was made to drive the French from the Lake Champlain district. Abercrombie was defeated at Ticonderoga.

In 1759 Wolfe captured Quebec. His army performed the remarkable feat of climbing the rugged precipices above the city during the weary hours of a September night, while the British fleet kept the attention of the French engaged by a pretended attack from below. In the morning the French were astounded to find the English in battle array on the Heights of Abraham. Montcalm, however, boldly advanced to give them battle. His army was speedily defeated by Wolfe. Both commanders were mortally wounded during the conflict. Wolfe died on the field. Montcalm died next morning. Wolfe, learning that the French lines were giving way everywhere, died with the words, "God be praised! I die in peace." Montcalm, on being informed that he could not live many hours, replied, "I am happy that I shall die before the surrender of Quebec."

Five days after the battle on the Plains of Abraham Quebec was surrendered to the English.

During 1759 Sir William Johnston captured the fort at Niagara, and cut off completely the French communication with the Ohio Valley.

In the same year Amherst gained possession of the forts on Lake Champlain.

In 1760 Montreal was taken by Generals Amherst and Murray, and French rule practically ended in America.

Canada was formally given to the British by the Treaty of Paris, 1763.

The population of Acadie and Quebec at this time was 90,000.

STUDENTS' REVIEW OUTLINE.

FRENCH PERIOD.

1. EX. AND SET. Ter. — A. and C.; their chief towns, P. R., 1604, and Q., 1608; founded by C. In 1673, M., and in 1681, L. S. Ex. and Cl. the M. Ter.; *pop.* at close of F. per., 90,000.
2. GOV'T. 1. V. R. till 1627; 2. C. of H. A., 1627 to 1663; 3, R. G. from 1663 to 1763.
3. TER. LOSS. A., 1713 (T. of U.); C., 1763 (T. of P.)
4. GOV. In all, 13; first, M. de M.; last, V.; best, F.
5. WARS. *Causes:* 1. F. T.; 2. I. and R. J.; 3. W. bet. M. C.; 4, Ir. H.
1. *Ind.* numerous. M. dest., 1689; C. saved by F.
2. *K. W. W.* Sir W. Ph. cap. P. R. in A., and was rep. at Q.; A. res. by T. of R., 1697.
3. *Q. A. W.* F. burned D. (M.) and H. (N. H.), Gen. N. took P. R., and named it A.; in 1713, A., N., and H. B. T. given to E. by T. of U.

4. *P. I.* Sir W. Pep. cap. L. in 1745; res. to F. in 1748, at T. A. L. C.

5. 7—*Y. W.* F. seized E. in O. V.; F. D. Q.; B. def. and A.'s driven from N. S. in 1755; in 1756 F. cap. O., and in 1757, F. W. H.; in 1758, A. and W. cap. L.; F. D. Q. cap., and named F. P.; A. def. at T.; in 1759 W. cap. Q.; and Sir W. J., N.; in 1760, M. taken by A. and M.; C. given formally to E. in 1763, by T. of P.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Who was the great French explorer of Canada?
2. Give the dates of the founding of Port Royal and Quebec.
3. When was the Mississippi explored by La Salle?
4. What was the population of Canada and Acadie at the close of the French period?
5. State the changes in government during the French period.
6. When did Acadie become an English colony?
7. Name the first, last, and best governor during the French period.
8. Briefly sketch the *Indian Wars* of the French period.
9. Name the four great *colonial wars* of this period.
10. State their *causes*, their *leading events*, and their *results*.

FIFTH EXERCISE.

IV. BRITISH PERIOD.

Events of British rule prior to 1791.

I. Wars. — There were two important wars during this period —

1. Pontiac's War.
2. The Revolutionary War.

1. The Indian allies of the French were unwilling to submit to the British, and Pontiac, a remarkably clever and statesmanlike chief, organized a plot for the extermination of the English. He planned a wide scheme of attack, and succeeded in capturing several forts and doing much harm on the western and southwestern borders of Canada. He besieged Detroit for fifteen months without success. It was during this war that Michilimackinac was captured by the Indians while playing a game of La Crosse ostensibly for the amusement of the whites. The ball was thrown during the game within the walls of the fort, and the red players rushed in after it and took possession of the fort.
2. When the American colonists revolted they tried hard to secure the co-operation of the Canadians. Failing in this, they sent an army to take possession of Canada. It was commanded by General Montgomery and Colonel Arnold. The expedition *failed*. The

British retired to Quebec, which they successfully defended. Montgomery was killed while attempting to carry the city by storm.

2. **Constitutional Growth.** — It was a difficult matter for the British to decide how best to govern Canada. The inhabitants were almost entirely French, who had been accustomed to be ruled by a kind of military and religious despotism. They had been allowed no voice in the formation of their laws. The **Custom of Paris** had prevailed in Canada. From 1760 to 1764 the country was governed by **military rule**. Then the **Royal Proclamation** of George III. substituted **English Law** for the Custom of Paris. This caused much annoyance to the French settlers. The British laws relating to the tenure of land and trial by jury they specially disliked. Roman Catholics were also excluded from offices of state, as they were in England for about sixty years later. After careful consideration the **Quebec Act** was passed in **1774** by the British Parliament. This removed the disabilities from Roman Catholics, and restored the French civil laws, retaining the English law in criminal cases. It also gave an appointed **Council** to advise the Governor. The Quebec Act gave unbounded satisfaction to the French population in Canada, and fixed their adherence to the British throne so firmly that they could not be moved by the most persuasive arguments of the American col-

ists, who revolted from British rule in the same year in which it was passed.

The British settlers were dissatisfied with the provisions of the Quebec Act. They desired a better administration of justice, and they claimed an elective parliament. The result of their agitations was the passage, in 1791, of the **Constitutional Act.** This divided Canada into *Upper* and *Lower* Canada. It granted to each province a Lieutenant-Governor and an appointed Council, and gave the right of electing an Assembly.

3. **Progress.** — The population increased rapidly during this period, and amounted to 150,000 at the close, in Upper and Lower Canada. The most noted settlers were the **United Empire Loyalists,** who had to leave their homes in the revolted colonies during the Revolutionary War on account of their loyalty to the British Empire. About 20,000 settled in what is now New Brunswick, and 10,000 found homes in Ontario. The British Parliament granted a large sum to indemnify them for their losses, besides giving them grants of land in Canada.

Prince Edward Island was organized as a separate province in 1770, and **New Brunswick** in 1784.

The *Quebec Gazette*, the first Canadian newspaper, was issued in 1764.

King's College, the oldest in the Dominion, was founded in 1789, in Windsor, Nova Scotia.

STUDENTS' REVIEW OUTLINE.

BR. rule before 1791.

1. WARS. PONT. and REV.—P. took several forts; failed to take D. 2. REV.—Am. inv. Can. M., Ar., and Al.; M. killed at Q.; Al. pris. at M.

2. CONS. GR. 1. *Mil. Gov.*, 1760 to 1764; *Roy. Proc.* of Geo. III., 1764 to 1774; *Queb. A.*, 1774 to 1791.

3. PROG. 1. *Pop.*, 150,000 in U. and L. C.: 30,000 U. E. L.; 2. P. E. I. organ. 1770, and N. B. in 1784; 3. first N. (the Q. G.) in 1764: first coll. (W. in N. S.), 1789.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

1. Name the *wars* in Canada between 1760 and 1791.
2. Briefly sketch the invasion of Canada by the Americans during the *Revolutionary War*.
3. Name the three changes in *constitution* which took place during this period.
4. What led to the passage of the *Quebec Act*, and what were its most important *provisions*.
5. Who were the *United Empire Loyalists?*
6. What brought about the passage of the *Constitutional Act?*
7. When was the first *newspaper* issued in Canada?
8. When and where was the first *college* founded in Canada?

SIXTH EXERCISE.

History, from the Separation in 1791 till the Union in 1841.

I. Wars.

1. Foreign: War of 1812.
2. Civil: Rebellion, 1837.

1. "War of 1812." — This was caused by the British government making strenuous efforts to checkmate Napoleon in his weak attempt to blockade English ports. They passed an "*Order in Council*" prohibiting all foreign vessels from trading with the French, on penalty of seizure. They also claimed the "Right of Search," in order to examine any foreign vessels with a view of finding deserters. The Democratic party in Congress urged strongly a resort to war. The New England States strongly objected, and held that the war was a "rash, unwise, and inexpedient measure." A convention from different parts of New York State declared the invasion of Canada to be "inconsistent with the spirit of the federal compact." Flags in Boston harbor were hung at "half-mast" in token of sorrow at

the declaration of war. Many Americans expected that Canada would be glad of assistance in "breaking from British bonds," and it was known that England was taxed to her utmost limit by the struggle with Napoleon. However, the Canadians, in both Upper and Lower Canada, hastened to resist invasion in the most loyal manner.

Events of 1812.— The Americans invaded Canada at three points: Detroit, Niagara, and by way of Lake Champlain. All three attempts proved failures. In the West, General Brock captured **Fort Mackinac**, drove General Hull out of Canada, and forced him to surrender at **Detroit**. In the centre, the Americans were defeated at **Queenston Heights**. The brave Brock was killed at this battle. In the East, the invading army retired after a slight skirmish near **Rouse's Point**. On the ocean, the American ships *Constitution* and *United States* captured three British vessels.

Events of 1813.— The general plan of invasion in this year was similar to that of 1812. In the West, General Proctor defeated the Americans at **Frenchtown**, but he and the celebrated chief Tecumseh were afterwards defeated at **Moravian Town** by General Harrison. In the centre, the Americans captured Forts **York** (Toronto) and **George**, but were defeated at **Stony Creek**, near Hamilton, and **Beaver Dams**, near Thorold. In the East, two strong armies intended to attack Montreal — one by way of the St. Lawrence, the other from Lake Champlain. Both were defeated by forces scarcely a tithe of their number; the former at **Chrysler's Farm**, and the latter at **Chateauguay**. On the ocean the British had the advantage, the most notable event being the capture of the *Chesapeake* by the *Shannon*, near Boston. The Americans were victorious on **Lake Erie**, under Commodore Perry.

Events in 1814. — Notwithstanding the reverses of 1813 the Americans continued the war. The first invasion was made in the direction of Montreal. It was repulsed, however, by a small force in **La Colle Mill.** In the Niagara district, battles were fought at **Chippewa** and **Lundy's Lane.** In the first the Americans were victorious; after the latter they retreated precipitately to Fort Erie.

Peace was declared at **Ghent** in 1814.

BATTLES OF THE WAR OF "1812."

BATTLES.	DATES.	WON BY
Mackinac	1812	British.
Detroit	"	"
Queenston Heights	"	"
Rouse's Point	"	"
Frenchtown	1813	"
Moravian Town	"	Americans.
Fort York	"	"
Fort George	"	"
Stony Creek	"	British.
Beaver Dams	"	"
Chrysler's Farm	"	"
Chateauguay	"	"
La Colle Mill	1814	"
Chippewa	"	Americans.
Lundy's Lane	"	British.

2. **The "Rebellion of 1837."** — For several years an agitation had been going on in both Upper and Lower Canada in favor of **Responsible Government.** The leaders in this needed reform were **William Lyon M'Kenzie** in Upper Canada, and **Louis Papineau** in Lower Canada. Failing to secure their ends by appeal

to the British Parliament, they decided to rebel. Time has proved their demands to have been reasonable. M'Kenzie and his friends had special reason to feel aggrieved at his treatment by the dominant **Family Compact**, but even in his case it was neither right nor prudent to substitute rebellion for constitutional effort. Both leaders, but especially Papineau, aimed at the establishment of a **Republic**. Both attempts to overthrow the British power were hastily made, and both were total failures. The leaders fled to the United States. For about a year bands of sympathizing Americans hovered about the frontier of Canada. The largest of these occupied **Navy Island**, in the Niagara River. There M'Kenzie was proclaimed "President of Canada," and from his headquarters he issued manifestoes, one of which offered a reward for the capture of the Governor of Canada. The most exciting incident in connection with this absurd movement was the burning of the *Caroline*, a steamer employed in bringing provisions to Navy Island from the American shore. A few adventurous Canadians seized her, and, setting her on fire in mid-river, allowed her to float over the falls. On the whole, it is to be regretted that even a few good men voluntarily associated the idea of rebellion with that of reform.

Boundary Disputes, especially with reference to the line between Maine and New Bruns-

wick, caused imminent danger of war during this period. They were finally settled by the **Ashburton Treaty.**

II. CONSTITUTIONAL GROWTH.— This period of fifty years may be briefly described as that of the rise, rule, and downfall of the **Family Compact,** and the struggle for **Responsible Government.** The "Constitutional Act" of 1791 left the appointment of the **Cabinet** or **Ministry** in the hands of the Governor. Its members were quite irresponsible to the people. This controlled the elected Assembly, so that in reality the people had little to say in the making or administration of the laws. Many grievous abuses grew out of this system, the most odious being the formation of the "Family Compact," consisting of the **Legislative Council,** the irresponsible **Cabinet,** and their officeholders throughout the country. They attempted to form a privileged, patrician class, and indignantly resented the demands of the people for reforms and equal rights. The struggle between the elected and appointed legislators led to the Rebellion in 1837, and brought about the passage of the **Union Act,** which came into force in 1841. The most important provisions of the Act of Union were : —

1. The union of Upper and Lower Canada.
2. Making the government responsible for bills regarding the expenditure of public money.

III. PROGRESS.—The population of Upper and Lower Canada increased from 150,000 to 1,150,600, an increase of over a million. Public schools were established by law in Upper Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. Several colleges were founded; newspapers multiplied; a number of banks were opened; manufactures increased, regular lines of steamers were established, and the country was opened up by leading roads. Slavery was abolished in Upper Canada in 1793, and declared to be illegal in Lower Canada in 1803.

Toronto, under the name of York, became the Capital of Upper Canada in 1796, as it was held that Newark (Niagara) was too near the American frontier.

STUDENTS' REVIEW OUTLINE.

From 1791 to 1841 — fifty years.

WARS. 1, For., "1812;" 2, Reb., 1837. Ev. of 1812: Am. def. at *Mac.*, *Det.*, *Q. H.*, and *R. P.*; on ocean, Am. vic. *Cons.* and *U. S.* Ev. of 1813: Am. def. at *Fr.*, *S. C.*, *B. D.*, *C. F.*, and *Ch.*, also *Ches.* and *Shan.*; Am. vic. at *Mor. T.*, *Y.*, and *F. G.*, also on *L. E.* Ev. of 1814: Am. def. at *L. C.*, *M.*, and *L. L.*; Am. vic. at *Ch.* REB. of 1837; M. in U. C., and P. in L. C., both def.

2. CONS. GR. Strug. for *Res. Gov.* led to *Un. Ac.* of 1841.

3. PROG. *Pop.* incr. over a mil.; *Pub. Sch.* est. by law in U. C., N. B., and N. S., *col. news.*, *ban.*, *steam.*, and *roads*; *sl.* ab. in U. C. in 1793, dec. ill. in L. C. in 1803; *Tor.* cap. of U. C. in 1796.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

1. What led to the *war of 1812?*
2. Sketch the events of 1812, 1813, and 1814.
3. What is meant by the *Family Compact?*
4. What led to the *Rebellion* of 1837?
5. Name the *leaders* of the discontented.
6. What were the two leading features of the *Union Bill?*
7. Sketch the *Progress* made between 1791 and 1841.
8. When did *Toronto* become capital of Upper Canada?

SEVENTH EXERCISE.

Events from the **Union** till **Confederation.**

I. **Changes of Capital:—**

The "Act of Union" came in force in 1841. **Kingston** was at first selected as the capital. **Montreal** became the seat of government in 1844. In 1849 it was resolved that Parliament should meet alternately in **Toronto** and **Quebec.** In 1858 Queen Victoria selected **Ottawa** as the capital, and Parliament first assembled in that city in 1866, one year before Confederation.

II. **Chief Parliamentary Acts:—**

1. **Rebellion Losses Acts.**—Two were passed; one for the relief of those loyal persons who suffered by the rebellion in Upper Canada, and another for those in Lower Canada. The latter gave such offence that, on its receiving the assent of Lord Elgin, the Governor-General, the Parliament Buildings in **Montreal** were burned in 1849.

2. **Secularization of the Clergy Reserves, 1854.**—By the Constitution Act of 1791 large tracts of land were reserved for the benefit of the clergy of the English Church in Ontario. As the country progressed a

demand was made that the other denominations should be allowed to share in the benefits derived from these lands. Finally, it was decided to sell them, and distribute the money to the different municipalities of the province in proportion to their population, to be used for local, secular purposes. The interests of the clergy already in possession were commuted, and a permanent endowment allowed them.

3. **Abolition of Seigniorial Tenures.**— During the French period, large districts in Quebec had been granted to French officers and others. In some cases 100,000 acres were given to a single individual. All settlers in their districts were compelled to give them a certain proportion of what they raised, and to submit to various laws of a most vexatious nature. This adaptation of the "Feudal" system may have been suited for the period of its establishment, but it now greatly retarded the progress and settlement of the country, so it was repealed, and the Seigniors paid a sum settled by a commission.

4. **Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.** — This treaty provided for the "free interchange of the products of the sea, the soil, the forest, and the mine," between Canada and the United States. It also allowed Canadians to navigate Lake Michigan, and the Americans the rivers St. Lawrence and St. John. It ceased in 1866.

5. **British North American Act.** — In 1865 a convention of delegates from the various provinces met in Quebec, and agreed upon a basis for **Confederation.** This basis was afterwards adopted by the Canadian Parliament, and ratified by the English Parliament, which passed the "British North America Act," uniting *Upper Canada*, *Lower Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, and *New Brunswick*. The **Dominion of Canada** was inaugurated *July 1*, 1867.

III. Riots and Raids: —

1. Riots in Montreal. — A mob, enraged by the passage of the "Rebellion Losses Bill," burned the Parliament Buildings and Public Documents in 1849. In 1853, Gavazzi, an Italian priest of remarkable power and eloquence, who had been converted to Protestantism, was preaching in Montreal, when a mob of his former co-religionists created a violent disturbance on the streets. The mayor called out the military to assist the civil authority in maintaining order, and several persons were shot.

2. Fenian Raids. — An infamous organization, whose pretended object was to secure the freedom of Ireland, was formed in the United States, and, strange as it may seem, was actually allowed to drill, and in every way prepare for the invasion of Canada. They crossed the frontier in 1866, and plundered the property of a few defenceless people in the Niagara district. The whole country was aroused, and volunteers came from all parts to drive out the invaders. A couple of skirmishes were fought at Ridgeway and Fort Erie, and the Fenians retired to Buffalo to avoid capture. Demonstrations were made along the St. Lawrence and toward Montreal. The presence of armed representatives of the British Lion they so intensely hated cooled the ardor of the invaders, and they went home in disgrace.

IV. Progress. — The population increased as follows: —

	1841.	1851.	1861.
Upper Canada . .	465,000	952,000	1,396,000
Lower Canada . .	691,000	890,000	1,111,000
Nova Scotia			331,000
New Brunswick			252,000

The country also made remarkable advancement in *commerce*, *railroads*, and *education*.

STUDENTS' REVIEW OUTLINE.

From the UNION, 1841, till CONFEDERATION, 1867.

1. CH. of CAP. — 1, King.; 2, Mont.; 3, Tor. and Queb.; 4, Ot., 1858.
2. CH. PARL. ACTS. — 1, Reb. Los.; 2, Sec. of Cl. Res.; 3, Ab. of Sl. Ten.; 4, Rec. Tr.; 5, A. of B. N. A.; Dom. of Can., 1867.
3. RIOTS AND RAIDS. — Pt. Build'gs Bt., 1849; 2, Gav., 1853; Fen. Rds., 1866.
4. PROG. — *Pop.* more than doubled; Gr. Ad. in *Com.*, *R. Rs.*, and *Ed.*

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. When were the Houses of Parliament burned?
2. What led to their burning?
3. Name the chief parliamentary *Acts* of this period.
4. Explain the objects of the *Clergy Reserves Bill* and the *Seigniorial Tenure Act.*
5. When was the DOMINION OF CANADA inaugurated?
6. How long did the *Reciprocity Treaty* remain in force?
7. Sketch briefly the *Fenian Raids.*

EIGHTH EXERCISE.

From **Confederation** to the present time.

The first years of the Dominion have been busy, and marked by a steady progress which has erected few prominent historical landmarks.

I. Territorial Extension.

The **Dominion of Canada**, as constituted by the British North America Act, included Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. **Manitoba** was organized in 1870, **British Columbia** was admitted in 1871, and **Prince Edward Island** in 1873.

II. Parliamentary Acts.

Two deserve special attention: The Washington Treaty and the Pacific Railroad Scheme.

1. **The Washington Treaty.**— This was framed by a Joint High Commission of representatives from the British Empire, United States, and Canada. Several vexed questions were settled by the Treaty; among others, the *Alabama Claims*, the *Fishery Disputes*, the *San Juan* and *Alaska Boundary Lines* were settled or referred to arbitration. The Treaty was ratified by the Canadian Parliament in 1871.

2. **The Pacific Railroad Scheme.**— This was introduced in 1873 in order to keep faith with British Columbia. The building of a railroad to connect the Pacific Slope with the Atlantic Seaboard was one of the stipulations made at the time British Columbia entered the Dominion. When completed, it will be the greatest public work of the Dominion.

III. Disturbances.

1. **Red River Rebellion.**— In 1868 the Canadian Government obtained possession of the great Northwest Territory from the Hudson Bay Company. The French half-breed population of the district determined to resist all attempts to establish a regular system of government in the territory in connection with the Dominion. Led by one of their number, Louis Riel, they formed a provisional government, and refused to allow the Canadian governor to enter. Loyal citizens objected to their course, and one who refused to submit to them was seized and shot, after a "mock trial by a rebel court-martial." Col. Wolseley led an army of Canadian volunteers through the wilderness between Ontario and Manitoba, but found no Riel there on his arrival. He took peaceable possession of Fort Garry, and Canadian authority was established.

2. **Second Fenian Raid.** — In 1870 the Fenians again congregated on the Canadian frontier, intending to move on Montreal. A few farmers in the district quietly waited for them, and immediately on their crossing the border line, saluted them with a volley from their rifles. The invasion was ended. Loud had been their threats, long had been their preparation, great was their consternation, and hurried their flight. Their "valiant general," skulking a mile and a half in the rear, was captured by a United States Marshal, and the President soon after issued an order forbidding future invasions of a similar character.

IV. Progress.

The young Dominion has made rapid strides. Three provinces have been added to the four united by the British North America Act. The "Great Northwest" is being rapidly opened up and filled with a thrifty and enterprising people. The various conflicting interests of the different provinces have been brought into harmony, and the few causes of discontent which at first existed in some parts have been removed. Each province is now thoroughly loyal to the Dominion, and all sects and parties are zealously working together for the development of a great and prosperous nation in connection with the British Crown.

Commercially Canada has attained a very high position. She ranks fifth among the nations of the world as a maritime power. Rev. Joseph Cook says: "To-day Canada is a competitor with the United States in the ports of the United States and South America; and, in case of certain articles, in those of Great Britain herself. The interchange of traffic, which from 1820 to 1866 was largely in favor of the United States, underwent so great an alteration from 1866 to 1873 as to show a balance against the United States and in favor of Canada of $51,875,000."

The Intercolonial Railroad has been completed, and thus winter communication directly established between the interior of the country

and the Atlantic seaboard. The future of Canada is full of hope. With her large territory, her free institutions, her unsurpassed system of education, her firm devotion to morality and religion, the young Dominion gives promise of a vigorous, a progressive, and a noble manhood.

V. Governors since Confederation.

Lord Monck was governor when the Dominion was inaugurated. He was succeeded in 1868 by Sir John Young. In 1872 **Lord Dufferin** became the representative of the Queen. During the seven years he spent in Canada he did more to cement the bonds between the Mother Country and her foremost colony than any man who had preceded him. All parties, nationalities, and creeds in the Dominion deeply regretted his departure, and their regret would have deepened into mourning but for the cheering fact that he was to be succeeded by the **Marquis of Lorne** and his royal wife the **Princess Louise**. The welcome given to the Governor-General and Her Royal Highness was the most united and enthusiastic effort ever made by the Canadian people. The interest which they have taken in all that pertains to the highest welfare of the Dominion proves that they are worthy of the truest loyalty of any people. The Queen will ever be more warmly loved by her Canadian subjects on ac-

count of the true womanliness, the broad culture, and the Christian character of her daughter.

GOD BLESS THE DOMINION!

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

STUDENTS' REVIEW OUTLINE.

Period since *Confederation*.

1. TER. EXT. — M., 1870; B. C., 1871; P. E. I., 1873.
2. PARLT. ACTS. — 1, W. T.; 2, P. R. R. S.
3. DISTURB. — 1, R. R. R., 1868, L. R., Sir G. W.; 2, Fen. Inv., 1870.
4. PROG. — 1, in *Ext.*; 2, in *Harmony*; 3, *Com.*, fifth mar. power; Intercol. R. R.
5. GOV. — 1, Ld. M.; 2, Sir J. Y.; 3, Ld. D.; 4, M. of L.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

Give the names of the three provinces admitted to the Dominion since Confederation, and the dates at which they entered.

2. State the questions settled by the *Washington Treaty*.
3. What led to the Red River Rebellion?
4. What is the *maritime* rank of Canada?
5. Name the governors of Canada since Confederation.

NINTH EXERCISE.

Sketch of Constitutional Growth.

During the **French** period the laws of France prevailed in Canada

The following is a summary of the changes and advances made during the **British** period.

1. **Military** Government, 1760 to 1764.
2. Government by **English** Law, 1764 to 1774.
3. Government under the **Quebec** Act, 1774 to 1791.
4. Government under the **Constitutional** Act, 1791 to 1841.
5. Government under the **Union** Act, 1841 to 1867.
6. Government under the **British North America** Act, 1867 — present.

1. **Military Government,** 1760–1764. During most of this period Canada was an English province only by right of conquest, so that French laws were administered by Gen. Murray, commander-in-chief of the British forces.

2. **Government under English Law,** 1764–1774. When the King of England assumed possession of Canada formally, he appointed a Governor and Council to administer English laws in it. The people had nothing to do with framing or amending these laws. Their duty was

merely to submit to them. The enforcement of English laws on a French population naturally caused much irritation. Some remedy had to be provided, and after securing careful reports, the British Parliament generously passed the "Quebec Act."

3. **Government under the Quebec Act, 1774–1791.** This substituted French for English law, in all but criminal cases, and removed the prohibitions against the holding of State offices by Roman Catholics. It gave great satisfaction to the French, and equal dissatisfaction to most of the English in Canada. The number of the latter was soon augmented by the coming of the United Empire Loyalists. The agitations of the British settlers for a change led to the passage of the "Constitutional Act."

4. **Government under the Constitutional Act, 1791–1841.** This Act divided Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, for the English and French respectively, and recognized, to a certain extent, the right of **self-government.** Each province had a Lieutenant-Governor, a Legislative Council, and an Assembly. The Governor appointed the Council, the people elected the Assembly. No Act of the Canadian Parliaments became law until it received the approval of the King of England. Of course the Lieutenant-Governor and the *appointed* Council were the

disallowing parties in reality. They had it in their power to neutralize the decisions of the representatives of the people. This gave rise to serious abuses, and a large section of the people in both provinces strongly opposed the exercise of controlling power by *irresponsible advisers* of the crown. The struggle for **Responsible Government** led to rebellion in both Upper and Lower Canada, and brought about the **union** of the provinces. The British Government sent out LORD DURHAM as Governor-General and Lord High Commissioner in 1838, to inquire into the condition of affairs in Canada. He did not remain long in the country, but his report to the Imperial Parliament recommended the confederation of the provinces, and the introduction of the principle of responsible government. This report led to the **Union** of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841.

5. **Government under the Union Act.** This lasted twenty-six years, from 1841 to 1867. The Union Act granted the advantages of **Responsible Government.** The advisers of the Crown must now have the support of the majority of the representatives of the people. Race jealousies, however, and other local causes, ultimately rendered the harmonious working of the two provinces impossible, so the wider scheme **of Confederation** was brought about.

6. **Government under the British North America Act.** This came into force on "Dominion Day," July 1, 1867, and continues in force until the present time. It gave a Governor-General and Parliament for the Dominion, and a Lieutenant-Governor and local Legislature for each province. The Dominion Parliament consists of two houses; the **Senate** and the **House of Commons.** The members of the former are appointed by the Governor-General, on the recommendation of the **Ministry**, those of the latter are elected. The Ministry are responsible to the House of Commons, and must have the support of a majority of its members.

STUDENTS' REVIEW OUTLINE.

CONSTITUTIONAL GROWTH.

1. CHANGES. 1. Mil.; 2. Eng. Law, 1764; 3. Quebec Act, 1774; 4. Cons. Act, 1791; 5. Un. Act, 1841; 6. Con., 1867.
1. 1760–1764. Mil. Gov. Fr. Law. Gen. Mur.
2. 1764–1774. Eng. Law.
3. 1774–1791. Queb. Act; Fr. Law, except crim.
4. 1791–1841. Cons. Act. French in L.-C. and Eng. in U.-C: Strug. for Res. Gov.
5. 1841–1867. Un. Act. Res. Gov. Granted. Race Jealousy.
6. 1867. Confederation.

TENTH EXERCISE.

Summary of important treaties affecting Canada.

1. **St. Germain en Laye, 1632.** (A small town near Paris.) This restored *Canada* and *Acadie* to the French. Quebec had been taken in 1629 by Sir David Kirk, after the British and French had concluded peace. The country was consequently restored to the French.

2. **Ryswick, 1697.** (Near the Hague). This treaty closed "**King William's War**," and France and England mutually restored the American possessions taken during the war.

3. **Utrecht, 1713.** (About twenty miles southeast of Amsterdam.) This treaty concluded "**Queen Anne's War**," and by it the English gained possession of **Acadie, Newfoundland,** and **Hudson's Bay Territory.**

4. **Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.** (In Rhenish Prussia, forty miles southwest of Cologne.) Colonel Pepperell had taken **Louisburg** in 1745, and by this treaty it was given back to the French in exchange for Madras.

5. **Paris, 1763.** By this important treaty **Canada, Cape Breton,** and all the islands in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, with the exceptions of St. Peter and Miquelon, were ceded to England. A second treaty of **Paris** closed the **American Revolutionary War** in 1783. By it the boundary line between **Canada** and the **United States** was fixed.

6. **Ghent, 1814.** This terminated the "**War of 1812,**" by a mutual restoration of territory and men.

7. **The Ashburton Treaty, 1842.** **Lord Ashburton,** representing England, and **Daniel Webster,** representing the United States, were appointed to settle the boundary line between **New Brunswick** and **Maine.** They did so in 1842, giving the United States seven thousand out of twelve thousand acres of the disputed territory.

8. **Reciprocity Treaty, 1854.** This provided for the "free interchange of the products of the sea, the soil, the forest, and the mine," between **Canada** and the **United States.** It gave the Canadians the right to navigate **Lake Michigan,** and the Americans the Rivers **St. Lawrence** and **St. John.** It ceased in 1866.

9. **The Washington Treaty, 1871.** A **Joint High Commission** representing *Great Bri-*

tain, *Canada*, and the *United States*, met in Washington and settled several questions; among others the *Alabama Claims*, the *Fishery Disputes*, and the *San Juan* and *Alaska Boundary Lines*.

TABLE OF IMPORTANT TREATIES.

NAME OF TREATY.	CONTRACTING PARTIES.	RESULTS.
1. St. Germain en Laye, 1632.	England—France.	Canada and Acadie restored to France.
2. Ryswick, 1697.	" "	Territory mutually restored.
3. Utrecht, 1713.	" "	Acadie, Newfoundland, and Hudson's Bay Ter. given to England.
4. Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.	" "	Louisburg restored to France.
5. Paris, 1763.	" "	Canada and Cape Breton given to England.
6. Paris, 1783.	" United States.	Boundary settled.
7. Ghent, 1814.	" "	Territory mutually restored.
8. Ashburton Treaty, 1842.	" "	Maine boundary settled.
9. Reciprocity Treaty, 1854.	" "	Free trade relations.
10. Washington Treaty, 1871.	" "	Fishery Claims, 'Alabama Claims,' and San Juan and Alaska boundaries settled.

STUDENTS' REVIEW OUTLINE.

1. St. G. E. L., 16—; A. & C. res to F.
2. R., 16—, close of K.-W. War.
3. U., 17—, close of Q. A. War; A. N.-F, and H. B. T. given to E.
4. A. L. C., 17—, L. res. to F.
5. P. 17—, close of S. Y. War; C. & C.-B. ceded to E.
6. P. 17—, close of Rev. War; *bound. set.*
7. G. 18—, close of "War of 1812." Ter. mut. res.
8. Ash., 18—, M. bound. set.
9. Rec., 18—, Fr. tr. rel.
10. Wash., 18—, *Fish.* Cl.; *Al.* Cl.; *Al.* & S. J. bound. set.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

When did each of the following treaties take place? Who were the contracting parties in each case? What were the chief stipulations concerning Canada?

1. St. Germain en Laye; 2. Ryswick; 3. Utrecht; 4. Aix-la-Chapelle; 5. Paris (1 and 2); 6. Ghent; 7. Ashburton; 8. Reciprocity; 9. Washington?

ELEVENTH EXERCISE.

Brief sketches of the most distinguished men connected with the history of Canada.

I. Period of Discovery.

1. **John Cabot** was, like many other early navigators, a native of Venice. He resided at Bristol, in England. He was commissioned by Henry VII. to make a voyage of discovery in 1496, and discovered Newfoundland in 1497.

2. **Sebastian Cabot** was a greater navigator than his father. He was born in England in 1477. He accompanied his father on his first voyage and returned in the following year. He made extensive discoveries in South America, under the auspices of the Spaniards. He first detected the variation of the mariner's compass. He died in 1557.

3. **John Verazzani** was a Florentine who served under the King of France. In the year 1524 he sailed along the coast of America from Carolina to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

4. **Jacques Cartier** was born at St. Malo, in France, in 1500. He made four voyages to Canada (1534 to 1544), and was the first European to sail up the St. Lawrence.

II. French Period.

1. Samuel Champlain may be regarded as the founder of Canada. For over thirty years he devoted his tireless energies to the exploration and development of the infant colony. He founded Quebec in 1608. He traveled through the present Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and the State of New York. Lake Champlain was named after him. He lost his capital, Quebec, in 1629, and was mainly instrumental in securing the return of Canada to the French in 1632. He died in 1635.

2. Count de Frontenac was a native of France, born in 1621. In 1672 he was appointed Governor of Canada. He was a very haughty, decided, enterprising man. He built Fort Frontenac (Kingston), and pursued active and energetic measures for the defense and extension of the colony. He was recalled in 1682, but reappointed in 1689, in time to save Canada from passing from the control of the French. He ruled Canada in all twenty-one years. He died in 1698, "respected and feared alike by friend and foe."

3. Bishop Laval. What Frontenac was in relation to the government and military officers of Canada, Laval was to her religious and scholastic interests. He was born in 1622, and came to Canada in 1659. During the next fifty years he was the most important man in Canada. He founded Quebec Seminary, now Laval University, in 1663. He opened an Industrial School and Model Farm; and made great efforts for the supression of the liquor traffic among the Indians, and for the general welfare of the colonists.

4. General Montcalm was born in France in 1712. He took command of the forces in Canada in 1756, and defeated the British in several engagements. In 1759,

however, he was defeated and mortally wounded at the battle with Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham. He was a brave, heroic man.

III. English Period.

1. General James Wolfe was born in Westerham, England, in 1726. He advanced rapidly in the European wars of his early manhood. His great ability was recognized by Pitt, who sent him in 1757 to assist in the conquest of Canada. In 1758 he was with General Amherst, at the capture of Louisburg, and in 1759 he was entrusted with the capture of Quebec. He succeeded in accomplishing the work assigned to him, and died at the moment of his triumphant success.

2. Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester) deserves to be especially mentioned in a Canadian history. He was Governor of the country for a longer period than any other man. He was all to English Canada that Champlain had been to French Canada, and more. For no less than thirty-six years he was connected with Canadian progress, and during most of that time he was Governor. He fought under Wolfe at the capture of Quebec, and by his good judgment and conciliatory manner soon succeeded in making the men against whom he had fought warm friends and adherents to himself and the throne he represented. He deserves the credit of having steered the ship of state in safety through the most difficult part of her course. He conciliated the French, he defeated the American invaders, and he secured the co-operation of the English who were dissatisfied at the great privileges allowed the French Canadians. He was born in 1725, and died in 1808.

3. Major-General Sir Isaac Brock was a native of the Island of Guernsey. He entered the army in 1755, at

the age of sixteen. He came to Canada in 1802. He was President of Upper Canada during the absence of the Governor in England. In 1812 he compelled General Hull and his whole force to surrender at Detroit, although his army was much smaller than that of the American general. He was killed at Queenston Heights, while leading his men up the rugged slope that forms the northern side of that rocky ridge. He was greatly beloved by Canadians, and has since his death been known as the "Hero of Upper Canada." A fine monument erected to his memory crowns the heights overlooking Niagara River.

4. **Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thompson** (Lord Sydenham) was born in England in 1799. He took a prominent part in his native land in parliamentary, social, and educational reform. He was appointed Governor of Canada in 1839, and was the first Governor of United Canada in 1841. He died in 1841 from the effects of a fall from his horse. He had a share in the founding of the unsurpassed municipal and educational institutions of Ontario.

5. **The Earl of Elgin** was born in London in 1811. He rapidly rose to prominence in England, and in 1842 he was made Governor of Jamaica. In 1847 he became Governor-General of Canada, and remained till 1854. He was one of the most eminent statesmen of his age. During his period of office Canada was passing through troublous times. Race jealousies and party feeling were at their highest point; but he managed the affairs of the country with so much wisdom and ability that even those who at one time treated him with the greatest possible discourtesy, learned to respect and honor him as he deserved. During the last year of his term of office he saw three great questions

settled : The Clergy Reserves, The Seigniorial Tenure, and the Reciprocity Treaty. He died in 1863 in India.

6. **Lord Dufferin.** Canada, under the British, has been fortunate in having wise and able men as the representatives of the sovereign power in every critical period of her history. Lord Dorchester watched over her destinies and preserved her from disruption and conquest in her childhood and early youth; Lord Sydenham performed the marriage ceremony between Upper and Lower Canada; Lord Elgin, by his statesmanship, prevented the subsequent disruption of the Union, and Lord Dufferin, by his courteous manners, his winning eloquence, his liberal views, and his high sense of justice, did more than any other man to preserve the healthy tone and vigor of the young Dominion during those years when her borders were being enlarged, her laws consolidated, her provincial and local claims adjusted, and the various conflicting interests of race and party being harmonized. Whatever might be a man's grievance, in the presence of Lord Dufferin it sank into insignificance compared with the enthusiastic feeling of devotion which he everywhere evoked toward the sovereign whom he represented. Lord Dufferin was born in 1826 in Ireland. He was educated at Eton and Oxford. He is the author of several works, and is now known throughout the English-speaking world as one of the purest writers and speakers of the English language living. He is recognized by both the great political parties of England as a most successful diplomatist, and has been entrusted with a number of most important foreign missions.

Of those Canadians who have risen to eminence in their native land it is not considered desirable to give sketches. Most of them are still living.

STUDENTS' REVIEW OUTLINE.

Distinguished men connected with the history of Canada.

1. Per. of Dis. J. C. *Ven.*; S. C. *Eng.* (died 1557); J. V. *Flor.*: J. C. *Fr.* dis. St. L.
2. Fr. Per. S. C. founded Q. (died 1635); Front. gov. 21 yrs., saved col. from Ind. (died 1698); Bish. L. rel. and sch. for 50 yrs.; Gen. Mont. able, def. and killed at Queb., 1759.
3. Eng. Per. Gen. Wol. took Queb. 1759, mor. wd.; Sir G. C. over 30 yrs.; Gen. Sir I. B. def. Gen. H. at Det., killed at Q. H. in 1812; Lord Syd. gov. in 1841 at Union; Lord El. very em. stn. (died 1863); Lord Duf.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Name four distinguished *navigators* connected with the discovery of Canada?
2. Name the most noted *colonizer*, the ablest *governor*, the wisest *bishop*, and the most distinguished *general* connected with the history of the French Period?
3. Name the two brave *British generals* who were killed on the fields where they won their greatest glory?
4. Name the four *governors* of greatest eminence during the English Period, and briefly sketch the career of each?

GENERAL REVIEW OUTLINES.

I. Canada of To-Day.

1. Ex. All n. of U. S., but A. and N. 3½ m. Pop. 4-5 m.
2. Prov. & Cap. N.-S., H.; P.-E.-I., C.; N.-B., F.; Q. Q.; O., T.; M., W.; B.-C., V.; K. & N.-w. T.
3. Gov. 1, C. of U.-K.; 2, under G.-G; 3, M. 14; 4, Parl't. —(S. 78 and C. 206.)

II. Periods of History of Canada.

4. Per. I., D., F., E.
Ind. A., H., I.
Dis. *N'n.* E., 1001; *Eng.*, J. and S. C., 1497; *Por.*, C., 1500; *Fr.* V., 1524; J. C., 1534.
Fr. 1535 to 1763 — 238; 1, *Ex. and Set.*, 1535 to 1663 — 128; 2, *R. G.*, 1663 to 1763 — 100.
Eng. 1, *Sep. of U. C.*, 1791; 2, *Un. of U. and L. C.*, 1841; 3, *Con.*, 1867.

III. Events before the French Period.

1. Per. I. A., H., I.; A. in N.-S., N.-B., Q. and N.-w; H. in O. and Q.; I., s. of St. L.
2. Per. Dis. 1, N. L.-E., 1001, N. and N.-S.; 2, E. J. and S. C., 1497–8, L., N., P.-E.-I., and N.-S; 3, P. G.-C., 1500, from G. to St.-L.; 4, F. V., 1524, C. to St.-L.; N. F.; J. C., 1534–5, S. (Q.) and H. (M.)

IV. Events of the French Period.

1. Ex. and Set. Ter.— A. and C.; their chief towns P.-R. 1604, and Q., 1608; founded by C. In 1673 M., and in 1681 L.-S. and Cl. the M. Ter.; *Pop.* at close of F. per., 90,000.
2. Gov't. 1, V.-R. till 1627; 2, C. of H.-A., 1627 to 1663; 3, R. G. from 1663 to 1763.

3. TER. LOSS. A. 1713 (T. of U.); C. 1763 (T. of P.)
4. GOV. In all 13; first, M. de M.; last, V.; best, F.
5. WARS. *Causes:* 1, F.-T.; 2, I. and R. J.; 3, W. bet. M. C.; 4, Ir. H.

1. *Ind.* numerous. M. des. 1689; C. saved by F.
2. *K. W. W.* Sir W. Ph. cap. P. R. in A., and was rep. at Q.; A. res. by T. of R., 1697.
3. *Q. A. W.* F. burned D. (M.,) and H. (N. H.) Gen. N. took P. R., and named it A.; in 1713 A., N., and H.-B.-T. given to E. by T. of U.
4. *P. I.* Sir W. Pep. cap. L. in 1745; res. to F. in 1748, at T. A.-l.-C.
5. *7-Y. W.* F. seized E. in O. V.; F.-D.-Q. B. def. and A.'s driven from N.-S. in 1755; in 1756 F. cap. O., and in 1757, F. W. H.; in 1758 A. and W. cap. L.; F.-D.-Q. cap. and named F. P.; A. def. at T.; in 1759 W. cap. Q., and Sir W. J. N.; in 1760 M. taken by A., and M. C. given formally to E. in 1763, by T. of P.

V. BRITISH RULE PRIOR TO 1791.

1. WARS. PONT. and REV. P. took several forts; failed to take D. 2, REV. Am. inv. Can. M., Ar., and Al.: M. killed at Q. Al. pris. at M.
2. CONS. GR. 1, *Mil. Gor.*, 1760 to 1764; 2, *Roy. Proc.* of Geo. III., 1764 to 1774; *Queb. A.* 1774 to 1791.
3. PROG. 1, *Pop.* 150,000 in U. and L.-C. 30,000 U.-E.-L.; 2, P.-E.-I. organ. 1770, and N.-B. in 1784; 3, 1st. N-p. the Q. G. in 1764; 1st. coll. W. in N.-S., 1789.

VI. FIFTY YEARS' SEPARATION TILL 1841.

From 1791 to 1841 — fifty years.

1. WARS. 1, For. "1812:" 2, Reb. 1837. Ev. of 1812. Am. def. at *Mac.*, *Det.*, *Q.-H.* and *B.-P.* On ocean, Am. vic. *Cons.* and *U.-S.* Ev. of 1813. Am. def. at *Fr.*, *S.-C.*, *B.-D.*, *C.-F.*, and *Ch.*, also *Ches.* and *Shan.*; Am. vic. at *Mor.-T.*, *Y.*, and *F.-G.*, also on *L. E.* Ev. of 1814. Am. def. at *L.-C.*, *M.*, and *L.-L.*; Am. vic. at *Ch.* REB. OF 1837. M. in U.-C., and P. in L.-C., both def.
2. CONS. GR. Strug. for *Res. Gor.* led to *Un. Ac.* of 1841.
3. PROG. *Pop.* incr. over a mil.: *Pub. Sch.* by law in U.-C., N.-B., and N.-S.; *col. news., ban., steam., and roads; sl.* ab. in U.-C. in 1793, dec. ill. in L.-C in 1803. *Tor.*, cap. of U.-C. in 1796.

VII. Events between "Union" and "Confederation."

From the Union, 1841, till Confederation, 1867.

1. Ch. of Cap. 1, King.; 2, Mont; 3, Tor. and Queb.; 4, Ot. 1858.
2. Ch.; Parl. Acts. 1, Reb. Los.; 2, Sec. of Cl. Res.; 3, Ab. of Sl. Ten.; 4, Rec. Tr.; 5, A. of B. N. A.; Dom. of Canada, 1867.
3. Riots and Raids. 1, Pt. Build'gs Bt., 1849; 2, Gav., 1853; Fen. Rds., 1866.
4. Prog. *Pop.* more than doubled; Gr. Ad. in *Com. R. Rs.* and *Ed.*

VIII. Events since Confederation.

Period since *Confederation.*

1. Ter. Ext. M. 1870; B.-C. 1871; P.-E.-I. 1873.
2. Parlt. Acts. 1, W. T.; 2, P. R.-R. S.
3. Disturb. 1, R. R. R. 1868, L. R., Sir G. W.; 2, Fen. Inv. 1870.
4. Prog. 1, in *Ext.*; 2, in *Harmony*; 3, *Com.*, 5th mar. power; Intercol. R. R.
5. Gov. 1, Ld. M.; 2, Sir J. Y.; 3, Ld. D.; 4, M. of L.

IX. Constitutional Growth.

Constitutional Growth.

1. Changes. 1, Mil.; 2, Eng. Law, 1764; 3, Quebec Act, 1774; 4, Cons. Act, 1791; Un. Act, 1841; 6, Con. 1867.
1. 1760–1764. Mil. Gov. Fr. Law. Gen. Mur.
2. 1764–1774. Eng. Law.
3. 1774–1791. Queb. Act, Fr. Law, except crim.
4. 1791–1841. Cons. Act, French in L.-C. and Eng. in U.-C. Strug. for Res. Gov.
5. 1841–1867. Un. Act. Res. Gov. Granted. Race Jealousy.
5. 1867. Confederation.

X. Distinguished Men.

Distinguised men connected with the history of Canada.

1. Per. of Dis. J. C., *Ven.*; S. C., *Eng.* (died 1557); J. V. *Flor.*; J. C. *Fr.* dis. St. L.

2. Fr. Per. S. C. founded Q. (died 1635); Front. gov. 21 yrs., saved col. from Ind. (died 1698); Bish. L. rel. and sch. for 50 yrs.; Gen. Mont. able, def. and killed at Queb. 1759.
3. Eng. Per. Gen. Wol. took Queb. 1759, mor. wd.; Sir G. C. over 30 yrs.; Gen. Sir I. B. def. Gen. H. at Det., killed at Q. H. in 1812; Lord Syd. Gov. in 1841 at Union; Lord El. very em. stn. (died 1863); Lord Dnf.

APPENDIX.*

(FOR REFERENCE).

GOVERNORS OF CANADA.

FRENCH RULE.

1. Early Viceroys and Lieutenants-General.

M. de la Roque, Sieur de Roberval, 1540. Marquis de la Roche, 1598. Charles de Bourbon, Comte de Soissons, 1612 (Champlain, Governor). Henri de Bourbon, Prince de Condé, 1612. Duc de Montmorency, 1619. Henri de Levi, Duc de Vantadour, 1625.

2. Governors under the Company of 100 Associates.

Samuel de Champlain, 1633. M. Bras-de-fer de Chastefort, 1635. M. de Montmagny, 1636. M. d'Ailleboust, 1648. M. Jean de Lauson, 1651. M. Charles de Lauson, 1656. M. d'Ailleboust, 1657. Viscomte d'Argenson, 1658. Baron d'Avaugour, 1661.

3. Governors-General, under Royal Government.

M. de Mesy, 1663. Seigneur de Courcelle, 1665. (Marquis de Tracy, Viceroy, 1665–7). Count Frontenac, 1672. M. de la Barre, 1682. Marquis de Denonville, 1685. Count Frontenac, 1689. M. de Callières, 1699. Marquis de Vaudreuil, 1703. Marquis de Beauharnois, 1726. Count de Galissonnière, 1747. Marquis de la Jonquière, 1749. Marquis du Quesne, 1752. Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnac, 1755.

BRITISH RULE.

4. Governors of the Province of Quebec.

Gen. Sir Jeffrey Amherst, 1766. Gen. James Murray, 1763. Gen. Sir Guy Carleton, 1768 (Lieut.-Governor from 1766). Gen. Sir Frederick Haldimand, 1778. [Hon. Henry

* Arranged by Hebbert C. Creed, M. A., Fredericton, N. B.

Hamilton and Col. Henry Hope Lieut.-Governors, 1785–7.] Lord Dorchester (Sir Guy Carleton) Gov.-Gen. of B. N. A., 1787.

5. GOVERNORS-GENERAL DURING THE FIFTY YEARS WHEN CANADA WAS DIVIDED.

Lord Dorchester, 1791–6. Gen. Robert Prescott, 1797–1805 (Lieut.-Gov., 1769). Sir James Craig, 1807–11. Sir George Prevost, 1811–15. Sir John Cope Sherbrooke, 1816–1818. Duke of Richmond, 1818–19. (Hon. Jas. Monk and Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, Administrators, 1819–20.) Earl of Dalhousie, 1820–8. Sir James Kempt, 1828–30. Lord Aylmer, 1830–5. Lord Gosford, 1835–8. Sir John Colborne, 1838. Lord Durham, 1838–9. Hon. C. P. Thompson, 1839–41.

6. GOVERNORS OF UPPER CANADA FROM 1791 TO 1841.

Col. Simcoe, 1792. Hon. P. Russell (Prest.), 1796. Gen. Peter Hunter, 1799. Hon. Alexander Grant (Prest.), 1805. Hon. Francis Gore, 1806. Gen. Sir Isaac Brock (Prest.), 1811. Gen. Sir Hale Sheaffe (Prest.), 1811. Baron de Rotenburgh (Prest.), 1813. Gen. Drummond, 1813. Gen. Murray, 1815. Gen. Robinson, 1815. Hon. Francis Gore, 1815. Hon. S. Smith (Administrator), 1817. Sir. P. Maitland, 1818. Hon. S. Smith (Administrator), 1820. Sir P. Maitland, 1820. Sir J. Colborne, 1828. Sir F. Bond Head, 1836. Sir J. Colborne (Administrator), 1838. Gen. Arthur, 1838.

7. GOVERNORS-GENERAL FROM THE UNION OF THE CANADAS TO CONFEDERATION.

Lord Sydenham (Hon. C. P. Thompson), 1841. Sir Charles Bagot, 1842–3. Lord Metcalf, 1843–6. Earl Cathcart, 1846–7. Earl of Elgin, 1847–54. Sir Edmund Head, 1854–61. Viscount Monck, 1861–7.

8. GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Viscount Monck, 1867–8. Sir John Young (Lord Lisgar), 1868–72. Earl Dufferin, 1872–8. Marquis of Lorne, 1878.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS IN CANADIAN HISTORY.

SELECTED FROM THE OFFICIAL EXAMINATION PAPERS OF THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION.

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1. Give a short account of the invasion of Canada in 1812–14, its causes, and its results.

2. Name the principal events in the history of Canada in the period of 1700–1750.

3. Give an account of the causes of Lord Durham's mission to Canada in 1838. What were its results ?

4. Name the chief events in Canadian History from the death of Wolfe to the American Revolutionary War.

5. What is Responsible Government ? Under what circumstances was it introduced in Canada ?

6. When did the confederation of the Canadian provinces take place, and what led to it ?

7. What is the difference between a federal and a legislative union ? When, and to what extent, did the latter exist in Canada ?

8. Write an account of the establishment of feudalism in Canada.

9. Show how the regulations of the Government affected Canadian trade and commerce during the French period.

10. Give a brief account of the settlement of the different provinces of the Confederation.

11. What were the concessions made to the French when Canada passed into the possession of the British ?

12. Sketch the circumstances that led to the Rebellion of 1837, and the solution proposed by Lord Durham's report.

13. Write brief notes on the Reciprocity Treaty, Treaty of Washington, Treaty of Utrecht, Clergy Reserves, Trent Affair.

14. Who were the principal Discoverers and Explorers whose names appear in Canadian History?

15. Give a brief account of the conquest of Canada by the English, and the state of the country at the time.

16. Trace the struggle for Responsible Government in Canada.

17. Write brief notes on the War of 1812–14. Confederation. Seigniorial Tenure, Rebellion of 1837, Red River Rebellion.

18. Name the principal events in the history of Canada since the accession of Victoria,

19. Give a short account of *one* of the following characters: Jacques Cartier, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, William Lyon M'Kenzie.

20. Describe briefly the battle of Queenston Heights or of the Plains of Abraham.

21. Write a short account of the expulsion of the Acadians.

22. What do you understand by the following terms: Civil List, Casual and Territorial Revenues, Downing Street Dictation, Responsible Government, Confederation, British North America Act?

23. What is meant by the Revenue of any country? From what sources is the Revenue of Ontario chiefly derived? What is done with it?

24. Mention the dates and leading circumstances of the various sieges of Quebec.

25. Assign important events in British American History to the following dates: 1535, 1632, 1697, 1713, 1750, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1841, 1878.

26. What cities or towns occupy the sites of the ancient Stadacona, Hochelaga, Fort Frontenac, Port Royal?

27. Write a sketch of the discoveries of Champlain.

28. Discuss as fully as possible:—
(*a*) The Ashburton Treaty.
(*b*) The Treaty of Washington.

Governors-General of the Dominion in order.

is meant by the "British North America Act" ecutive Authority over Canada — The Privy Coun- ate — The House of Commons — The Speaker ?

In what year was the Dominion of Canada formed ? t Provinces first composed it ? Name those which have n added to it since its formation ? How is the revenue the Dominion derived ? What is done with it ?

32. Describe the Battle of Queenston Heights in the following order: — Position of the place — Commanders on each side — Chief incidents of the battle — Results.

33. Who was Jacques Cartier — Champlain — Wolfe — Earl Durham — D'Arcy McGee ?

34. Give an account of the battle of Lundy's Lane, embracing the following heads: Position of the place — Commanders and numbers on each side — Duration of the battle — Chief incidents — Results.

35. Dominion Parliament and Local Legislature: Name the chief subjects of Legislation belonging to each.

36. Give a connected acount of Cartier's second voyage from the following heads : Sailed from France in the spring of 1535 — Overtaken a storm near the Labrador coast — The Saint Lawrence — Visit to Stadacona — to Hochelaga — Return to Quebec and sufferings of the crew — Return to France.

37. Describe the death of Wolfe from the following outline: The advance of the French upon the British Light Infantry — Wolfe's counsel to his soldiers — The British soldiers fell fast — Wolfe wounded — A simultaneous volley of musketry from the British — The French column shattered — Wolfe's leading on the advance; again wounded; carried to the rear — The French unable to withstand the charge — "God be praised, I die happy," said Wolfe.

38. Give a brief outline of the Constitution of the Dominion as established by the "British North America Act."